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THE BAR CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions reported, on Thursday by Mr. Banks, from the committee, (as mentioned in the last Observer.)

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee of the Citizens of New Hanover, beg leave to return it, for action of this Convention, and recommend its adoption with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Government, by the erection of Jetties on Oak Island for the protection of the fortifications there, and the consequent washing away of the sand upon the opposite point of Bald Head, and their deposit upon the Main Bar of Cape Fear, has been the cause of great and lasting injury to the Commerce of North Carolina.

Resolved, Therefore, that we may rightly appeal to the Government, and we do appeal to it by all the claims of magnanimity and justice, to undo what it has done to our injury, and to restore what it has taken from us.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the improvement of the Cape Fear by closing of the New Inlet is a work national in its character, constitutionally unobjectionable, feasible at a cost far below comparison with the benefit of its results, of equal importance to the ship owner and underwriter of the North, and the Merchant and Farmer of the South, and of vital necessity to the Commercial interests of this State; and moreover, that it would obviate, at a great saving of expense to the Government, all necessity for completing the plan already adopted, and as yet but partially executed, for the fortification and defence of Cape Fear Harbor.

Resolved, That North Carolina, who has always been loyal and true to the Constitution and the Union, who began her national history by a magnanimous sacrifice of her individual interest to the general welfare, who has given munificently and received most scantily, who has cheerfully borne her share of the common burdens without any just and equal participation in the common benefits, has a right to expect of the Government, in the prosecution of this work, an aid proportionate to its importance, and to her need.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to forward copies of the report and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to lay them before their respective houses, and to exert themselves in carrying out the objects of the Convention.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1854.

MORNING SESSION.

The following delegates having arrived since the adjournment, reported themselves:

Wake County—Quinten Busbee, W D Cooke, Maj Edwd Cantwell, James J Iredell.

Johnston—W H Watson, H F Irby, E H Woodward, J E S Wellons, Duncan McPherson, Charles H Snead, L Eldridge, Linn B Sanders.

Sampson—Thos I Faison, Thos H Holmes.

New Hanover—Thos H Williams, Dr S S Satchwell.

Brunswick—Miles Potter, Dr Thos Hill.

Halifax—W D Faucett, Wm E Lane, J M Grissett, Dr W H Hill.

Cumberland—Nathan King.

The resolutions reported by the committee were then taken up, and the Convention was addressed in support of same by Professor Philips, of Orange, James Banks, Esq., of Cumberland, Dr. C. J. Fox, of Mecklenburg, George Davis, Esq., of New Hanover, and James H. Headen, of Chatham.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met according to adjournment when the discussion on the resolutions was resumed, and addresses were made by Genl. W. W. Harllee, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road; W. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin; Dr. Saml. A Williams, Jr., of Warren; Maj. John A. Richardson, of Bladen; Rev. W. C. Doub, of Wake; after which they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Capt. S. L. Fremont, of Brunswick;

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, that it adjourn to meet at Fayetteville, on the fourth Monday in May, 1855.

On motion the Convention adjourned, after listening to a few remarks from the President, Governor Reid, in which he alluded to the unanimity which had prevailed in this the largest Convention which ever had assembled in the State, to his knowledge.

REPORT:

The Committee to whom it was referred by a meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county, "to make a Report to this Convention, embodying such facts and statements as are best calculated to show the propriety and importance of the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar by the General Government," have had the same under careful consideration, and ask leave to submit the following Report:

In order to present the subject more clearly, we have thought it necessary and proper to enter into a brief history of the Cape Fear River and Bar, to show as far as we can, their past and present conditions, the changes which have taken place, and the causes which have operated to produce, hasten, or modify those changes.

The earliest information which we have in our possession is furnished by the Chart of a hydrographic survey made and published in the year 1738, by Edward Mosely, at which time the main bar of the river afforded a depth of 19 feet of water.

In the year 1738, as appears from a chart published by James Wimble, the depth of water upon the main bar had increased to 21 feet.

In the year 1797, as appears from a chart published by Joshua Potts, the depth of water upon the main bar had decreased to 20 feet. Upon this chart, for the first time, so far as we can ascertain, is shown a second opening in the river at a point about nine miles above the main outlet, and forming what is now known as the New Inlet. The date of the opening of this Inlet has been fixed at about the year 1780; and its depth of water at the date of this survey, at about 7 feet at high water.

In 1820, as is shown by a survey made under the direction of Col. Kearney, Top'l Engineers, the depth of water upon the main bar had decreased to 15½ feet, and that upon the New Inlet Bar had increased to 11½ feet.

In 1839, according to a survey made by Captain Glynn, U. S. N., the main bar had decreased to 14 feet, and the New Inlet Bar had increased to 15 feet.

In the year 1852, according to a survey of Lt. Maffit, attached to U. S. Coast survey, the Main and New Inlet Bars had both decreased to 13 feet.

In the year 1853, according to Reports of Pilots to the Commissioners of Navigation, for the town of Wilmington, they had both decreased to 11½ feet.

In 1854, in a letter from the Sup't. Coast Survey to Hon. Geo. E. Badger, printed by order of U. S. Senate, Feb. 13th, it is stated that the depth of water upon the Main Bar had decreased to 9 feet.

It is also proper to remark that, from the earliest period of which we have any information, there have existed two channels to the original outlet of the River—one crossing the main bar, of which we have given the changes, above, and another running close along the Oak Island shore, and designated upon all the maps as the Western Channel. As early as 1733 this channel is shown upon Mosely's map with a depth of fourteen feet water upon the bar. One hundred and six years afterwards, in 1839, it is shown by Captain Glynn's survey with precisely the same depth upon the bar, and in 1851, it is shown by Lt. Maffit's survey with a depth of only twelve feet. Since that time, according to the Reports of Pilots it has gradually increased, and affords now a depth of fourteen feet. It will be seen from this statement, that this channel has for the last three or four years been the only channel at the original entrance, which could be used by the larger class of vessels trading at our Port, the *main bar* being comparatively useless to us; and 2d. that although the depth of water which is afforded to our commerce has been variable, still those variations have been frequent and slight, and have not tended all in one way as is the case with the Main and New Inlet Bars. The conclusion which we arrive at, therefore, is that these variations have been caused by the shifting of sands, and have had no material effect to the injury of the main bar.

In pursuing this investigation, it must be constantly borne in mind that the main bar is the natural original outlet to the river; and that the injury done to our commerce by the shoaling of this bar cannot be repaired to us until this bar is restored to its former state, or until some other bar is opened which will afford the same depth of water (21 feet) which the main bar originally afforded. For the convenience of reference we have reduced the facts above stated, which comprise all the information in possession of your Committee, to the following table—remarking that the figures all refer to high water.

Surveyor's names.	Date.	Main Bar.	New Inlet Bar.
Edward Mosely,	1738	19 feet	no existence.
James Wimble,	1738	21 "	do.
Joshua Potts,	1797	20 "	7 feet
Col. Kearney,	1820	15½ "	11½ "
Capt. Glynn,	1839	14 "	15 "
Lt. Maffitt,	1851	13 "	13 "
Pilots,	1853	11½ "	11½ "
Senate Doc	1854	9 "	

A careful examination of these facts has led us to the following conclusions: 1st. That the main bar, if left to itself, would have exhibited no material decrease of depth from the date of Wimbles's survey. It would have been subject to variations, as was the Western Bar; but the variations would have been temporary and slight, caused by shifting sands, and would not have injuriously affected the Commerce of the Port. It might even have continued to increase, as has been shown that it did, between the time of Moseley's survey, and that of Wimble. 2nd. That the opening of New Inlet, and the consequent diminution of the volume of water which passed out at the main entrance had a tendency necessarily to diminish the depth of water upon the main bar; and that the main bar continued to decrease, with some slight variations, according to the increase of the New Inlet. 3d. That this continued to be the state of things up to the period of Capt. Glynn's survey in 1839, at which time the New Inlet had attained its greatest depth, having reached a formation of rock which prevented any further increase.

Since the year 1839, the New Inlet has not increased in depth, but has been subject only to temporary variations caused by the prevailing winds. A gale from the north east, for instance, washes the sand from the capes, and deposites it about and upon the rock of which its bottom is formed, while a gale from the south west is equally certain to wash it from the rock, and carry it out again, to the ocean. These facts have been established by accurate soundings made by the Pilots, and by the operations of the U. S. Coast survey; and render it certain that, subsequent to that period, the New Inlet has exerted no influence towards the shoaling of the main bar. It has also been shown that the variations in the depth of the western channel have been so slight, never increasing in depth over one-half foot greater than is shown by Glynn's survey, as to be unable to cause any material injury since that date, whatever its effects may have been previously. But still the shoaling of the main bar has continued; and latterly has increased the rapidity of its action to such an extent as to render this entrance useless for the larger class of vessels; thus indicating the operation of some new and powerful cause to produce the result.

Very shortly after the publication of Capt. Glynn's survey, about the year 1840, the United States Government, for the protection of Fort Caswell from abrasion, constructed stone jetties upon the Oak Island shore, running out into the river, some of them to the distance of four hundred feet. The effect of these jetties was to change the course of the current, and to throw it upon Bald Head—the opposite shore—with such force and in such manner as to cause a material wash, while the sand from this wash was carried out by the action of the current, and deposited upon the main bar. This has been ascertained by the most accurate soundings made by scientific men; and affords the only possible reason for the continued shoaling of the main bar after the causes proceeding from the opening of New Inlet had ceased to operate. We have already shown that these causes have not, and could not have produced any material effect after the date of Capt. Glynn's survey in 1839; and, if we are correct in these conclusions, as we feel very positive that we are, then the Government of the United States is directly chargeable with the construction of one cause which has operated very powerfully towards the injury of our bar, and of our Commerce.

Having thus endeavored to give a historical account of the Cape Fear River and its outlets, we propose to examine the grounds upon which the immediate undertaking and ultimate and speedy accomplishment of the improvement of our Bar, and a restoration of the original state of things, address themselves to the Government as a work peculiarly belonging to her, and demanded by the necessities of a portion of her people.

When Government is appealed to, to do any particular work, it is an indispensible pre-requisite to success that it should appear that what is asked is in itself practicable. In answering this demand we congratulate ourselves and the Convention, that we are not left to rely upon our own reasoning and conclusions, but that a special commission appointed by the Secretary of War, composed of able officers of the Engineer Corps and the Navy, with Professor Bache at its head, has, upon the fullest examinations and explorations, made a report to Government setting forth the entire practicability of the work and recommending "a plan for the improvement of the entrance based upon the gradual restoration of the circumstances existing when there was 20 feet of water upon the Bar," and expressed an opinion with much confidence that its execution will again restore that depth. Before the appointment of this commission, Congress had appropriated $20,000 for this work, which sum has since been expended, together with a part of $60,000 subscribed by certain citizens of Wilmington for the purpose of continuing operations until Government should make the necessary appropriation for it. Capt. Woodbury who has charge of these works in a report made to Gen. Totten, Chief of the Engineer Department, on the 20th of October 1853, states that the effect of what has been done, "is precisely what was expected and predicted in the report of the commission," and according to present appearances the whole point" (Bald Head) "will be effectually protected for less than the estimate of the commission." So that from the opinions of scientific men and from the actual result of works carried on in accordance with their recommendation, it may be safely said that the entire practicability of the work is put beyond a question.

No one will doubt that it legitimately belongs to the Government to make the improvement, in the exercise of its rightful powers as they have long been understood and practised in the country; and the only remaining point to be determined, is, whether justice and a sound policy and a due regard to the interests of the nation, authorize the appropriation and expenditure of the sum of money which will be necessary for that purpose. Without noticing, in this place, the peculiar claim which this enterprise has upon Congress, it may be safely asserted that no like object in any State has been able to present more powerful or urgent reasons to secure a favorable consideration, or stronger and more conclusive grounds for requiring the interposition and aid of Government. Wilmington has for a long time been justly considered the sea-port of North Carolina, and her exports for the past year, foreign and coast-wise, amounted to upwards of six millions of dollars. Not only so, but she is entitled to rank in importance among the first class of Southern Ports; her clearance tonnage for foreign countries, for the year ending the 30th of June 1852, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, having been greater than that of any port between Baltimore and New Orleans, with the exception of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and her vessels so cleared exceeded even some of them in number. But, her clearances for foreign countries form but an inconsiderable part of her entire tonnage; a very large proportion of her export trade being domestic or coast-wise, and the vessels engaged in that species of trade under coasting license are not required by commercial regulations, either to enter or clear at the Custom House, and are, therefore, unnoticed in the Secretary's report. In 1854, the whole number of vessels from this Port of both classes, was according to the annual returns of the Harbor Master 814, whose aggregate tonnage at 200 tons each is 162,800 which is certainly not an exaggerated estimate.

It is well known that North Carolina is advancing very rapidly in prosperity and productiveness. Her people are aroused to her agricultural interests, and an era of progress has begun in that branch of industry, which will cause the land to teem with rich fruits, unnecessary for the support of her own people, and seeking other markets through her sea-ports. She produces Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, and Peanuts, and the products of her noble forests—Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber, (indispensable to the Naval and Mercantile Marine,)—are inexhaustible. Within her bosom are found Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Marble and Coal, and indeed almost every substance that is valuable in the Mineral Kingdom. These are truly mines of wealth, if they can find a market, but without one, they must continue to lie in the earth as they have done, useless and unproductive. Of those great interests the State has not been unmindful. She has devised and is now carrying on a system of Internal Improvements by Rail Roads and Plank Roads, and by the improvement of her Rivers; intended to bring all of her parts into close and intimate connexion, and to give all of her people markets of easy access, and the means of transporting articles and products which would otherwise be of little or no value, but which with the facilities thus to be afforded will become great sources of wealth when carried by our vessels to the markets of other States and Countries.

Among these undeveloped resources, copper, iron, and coal are the most important, and promise the largest accession to our wealth and commerce; and the geographical position of the mines is such, in relation to many of the improvements just mentioned, as to make it certain that Wilmington must export their products, as she is the terminus of some of these improvements, and connected with almost all of them, either by railroad or navigable waters. The coal fields of Moore and Chatham Counties, on both sides of Deep River, are of great extent and excellent quality; and very near them are found iron ores of much promise, and in great abundance. Companies are already working the coal mines, and getting the coal ready for market; and others are preparing to begin operations in the iron mines. The improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers by slack water navigation, above Fayetteville and beyond the coal fields, is soon to be completed, and will afford means to transportation, not only for the coal and iron, but also, for the products of a large agricultural and timber district, all of which must seek an outlet to the ocean through this port. Its commerce may be increased to an indefinite extent, if properly cared for. But then the advantages to result from all these things, not only to us but to the country generally, will be greatly diminished and crippled without the aid of Government, to improve our bar, and thus admit a class of vessels of sufficient tonnage for our commercial wants.

This enterprise addresses itself to Government, not only as the means of facilitating commerce between this and other States and with foreign countries; but also as one highly necessary and important, for the protection and safety of all vessels passing our coast; for she will thus provide a convenient harbor of refuge for those in distress, where there is no such thing at present, and where, from the very dangerous character of our coast, one is so much needed. And she may also, at all times, avail herself of it in supplying her mail and war steamers with coal.

There is another view, aside from its commercial aspect, which alone makes it both the interest and duty of Government to do this work. We can justly claim to be furnished by Government with the necessary means of defence against hostile invasion, of which we are now destitute, and which can be supplied in this way with greater certainty and economy than in any other.

It will be remembered that the depth of water upon New Inlet Bar, is, very nearly, equal to that of either the Main or Western Bar. The entrance by both of the latter is guarded by Fort Caswell; but New Inlet, nine miles nearer the town of Wilmington, is without a battery or a gun, to protect this port against an enemy's shipping. The present condition and relations of the different powers of the earth invest this view of the question with very great importance, and make a strong appeal to Government to provide for our "common defence." The plan for the protection of this portion of the Union, of which Fort Caswell was but a part, has never been completed. The records of Congress will show that the building of works of defence at New Inlet, was a necessary part of that plan, and not only so, but an adopted part of it, which remains yet to be executed in some way, either strictly, or by making such provision as shall supercede the necessity of its literal execution. To put the proper means of defence there, the Inlet remaining, would cost near a million of dollars; but to close up that Inlet, by carrying out the plan of the late commission, would not only provide for our complete defence, but would also give to North Carolina commercial facilities in some degree commensurate with her abundant sources of wealth and growing prosperity and importance, and secure a refuge for the imperiled mariner. And when all this can be accomplished for $500,000, the Government, between these two modes of defence, surely cannot hesitate to adopt the latter.

There is still another just and obvious ground of relief in this matter, and that is, a rightful claim upon the Government, for the restoration of those advantages of which we have been deprived, to some extent at least, by her own action. No one who considers the fact, can at all doubt that the building of Jetties at Oak Island has been instrumental in injuring our bar. Such is the opinion of scientific men, and in the preceding statement of facts we think it is shown to be a reasonable opinion. Here then is an appeal directly to the Government's sense of justice, and such an one, if well founded, as cannot pass unheeded, unless the principle of her institution and early guidance have in our day lost their spirit, retaining only the empty name.

With the preceding statements and views the duties of your Committee cease. Their aim has been to present the subject in a clear and accurate manner, in order that it may be rightly understood, and when so understood, it is believed that Congress will not only admit the force and justice of the claim, but will also be most ready to do whatever shall be necessary for our relief. And when this shall be done, our much loved State will have entered upon a career of prosperity which will conduct her among States, to that proud eminence she now holds in the affections of her people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. L. HOLMES,
P. K. DICKINSON,
JNO. McRAE,
GEO. DAVIS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25th, 1854.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1854.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—We copy from the Wilmington papers the very interesting Report on the subject of the Bar, with the closing proceedings of the Convention.

We feel it due to our townsman Mr. Banks, in his absence, to relieve him from a reproach cast upon him, either ignorantly or wilfully, that he was at all responsible for the omission of any notice whatever, in that Report, of our proposed Rail Road to the Coal Mines, and its extension West. Mr. Banks had nothing to do with the preparation of that Report. It was the work of a committee of citizens of Wilmington, appointed at a public meeting held there some weeks ago. And though it was referred to a committee of which he was a member, it was manifestly none of his business to add to it. Yet we learn that he has been freely censured here for not noticing the proposed Rail Road along with the proposed Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. An attentive perusal of the proceedings would show any one that he had nothing to do with it.

Much regret is felt here at this apparent indifference to a Fayetteville work, which, when accomplished, must enure to the benefit of Wilmington. It is incomprehensible, being so inconsistent with the enterprising spirit of that community. In a great Cape Fear Convention, to which Delegates from Fayetteville were invited, (and would have been present in large force but for a lamentable accident,) not even a kind word is spoken for the Western Rail Road, though other works are enumerated; and immediately afterwards a meeting is held to adopt measures for reaching the West by another route, and thus to give Fayetteville the go-by.

These things should at least teach us, that for what we wish to accomplish we must rely upon ourselves.

THE BOSTON RIOT.—The disgraceful abolition disturbance continued through Sunday and Monday.

The negro Burns belongs to Col. C. F. Suttle of Alexandria, Va., was hired in Richmond, from whence he escaped in March last. His identity is clearly established, and he admits that he belongs to Col. Suttle, that he was always kindly treated, and is willing to return. There is great excitement in Alexandria, with much feeling against Senator Sumner, Giddings, and one or two other members of Congress.

The negro was arrested on Wednesday night, and no disturbance occurred till Friday, when the owner and his witness were arrested at the instance of a Boston negro, on a writ for $10,000 damages for imprisoning a "free citizen" of Massachusetts. They gave bail of $5,000 each.

The abolitionists got up a great meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which highly inflammatory speeches and resolutions were indulged in. One of the resolutions declared, "that as the South has decreed in the late passage of the Nebraska bill that no faith is to be kept with freedom, so, in the name of the living God, and on the part of the North, we declare that henceforth and forever no compromises should be made with slavery."

The deputy marshal was killed in resisting the attempt to break into the court-house where Burns was confined. The mob used stones, beams, axes, and pistols. Several of the rioters were arrested, and the Mayor called out two companies of volunteer artillery, whose presence dispersed the mob. The U. S. troops subsequently arrived.

It is noticeable that amongst the parties arrested, and of those who placed their lives or liberty in jeopardy during this riot, there is not to be found the name of any of the individuals who were most conspicuous in inflaming the popular mind at the public meeting. Such men, when they have produced a tumult, generally manage to keep themselves out of the way of all harm. The newspapers of the city of Boston, generally, and the great body of its people, as we judge from the energetic course of the police, stand up nobly for the maintenance of the law.

The President of the United States, we learn from the official paper, is resolved, "at whatever hazard, and in the face of every consequence," that the law of the land shall be executed and enforced. The following telegraphic despatch, received by the President on Saturday, first apprized him of these tumultuous proceedings:

"In consequence of an attack upon the court-house last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops from Fort Independence stationed in the court-house. Every thing is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

"WATSON FREEMAN,
"U. S. Marshal, Boston, Massachusetts."

In reply to this message, President Pierce promptly returned to Marshal Freeman the following emphatic answer: "*Your conduct is approved; the law must be executed.*"

The following is the latest account from Boston:

Boston, *May* 30, 2 *p. m.*

Mr. Ellis has concluded his opening address for the defence. He said that he could bring a witness to prove that the slave was here before the time he was alleged to have escaped.

The court adjourned at quarter to two o'clock. The excitement is subsiding, though large numbers surround the court-house, and the military are still out.

Eleven persons have been arrested for the murder of Batchelder. The examination of the case has been postponed till Friday.

The "Freedom Club," from Worcester, (40 miles from Boston,) produced great confusion and excitement in the court yard by marching in procession to the number of 600 to 800, with banners. Being cheered, one of its leaders attempted to address the crowd, but he was seized by the police and carried to the station house. Finally their banners were taken from them and they were dispersed.

FRAUD IN NORTHERN HAY.—Immense quantities of Northern Hay are sold in this and other places in the South, and generally we believe sold by the weights marked on the bales, without r[e]weighing. Circumstances induced us to have [t]bales weighed, which we had purchased in that way, and instead of 606 lbs., the aggregate marked weight of the two, the actual weight, by the Public Scales, was but 524 lbs.—a loss of 82 lbs., equal to 16 per cent. And besides this, there was upon the bales 40 lbs. of wood. One would think that 81 50 to 81 75 per 100 lbs. was price enough for hay, but by such frauds the buyer is made to pay from $2 00 to $2 25 per 100 lbs. This is a worse shave than the bags of corn, in which there ought to be, but are not, 2 bushels of grain.

It is time such cheating was put a stop to, and we call attention to it in the hope that neither buyer nor seller in this market will hereafter pay the slightest attention to the Northern marks, but will see that every bale is re-weighed at the Public Scales or by some one else who can be trusted.

Hon. Daniel M. Barringer passed through Raleigh on Saturday last, on his way to Cabarrus.

The Methodist General Conference, South, have chosen Nashville as the location of the Book Concern. For Bishops, Dr. George F. Pierce, of Georgia, was elected on the 1st ballot, Dr. John Early, of Virginia, on the 5th ballot, and Rev. H. H. Kavanagh, of Kentucky, on the 7th ballot.

Candidates.—Hugh Leach, Esq. is the Whig candidate for the Commons in Moore county, and Daniel M. McIntosh is the Locofoco candidate. We have reason to hope for the success of Mr. L.

SALE OF COAL LANDS.—It is said that the Farmersville Coal Mine, containing 900 acres, lying on Deep River, has been sold for $91,000, to a Northern company. The sellers were also Northern men, we believe, who bought a few years ago from Thomas Farish, Esq. for $8,000.

MARRIED,

In this Town, this morning, by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. JOHN S. BANKS to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Philemon Taylor, Esq., of this Town.

In this vicinity, this morning, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. T. H. PEMBERTON, of the firm of Pearce & Pemberton, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH McALISTER, daughter of the late John McAlister.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by James L. Corbett, Esq., Mr. WM. TRIGPEN, to Miss ANN M. MARTIN.

In Duplin county, on the 25th of May, by Blaney Williams, Esq., JOS. A. CARTER, Esq., to Miss LOUISA HOLMES, both of Duplin.

In Lincoln county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev'd P. T. Penick, Mr. RUFUS BARRINGER, of Concord, to Miss EUGENIA E., daughter of Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., of Lincoln county.

DIED,

Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of E. W. Willkings, GEORGE HENRY EDWARDS, infant son of the Rev. Cameron F. McRae, Rector of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plains, near Boston.

In Fayetteville, on the 29th of May, Mrs. ELIZABETH EMMETT, consort of Mr. John Emmet, in the 32d year of her age. She joined the Methodist E. Church last year during the revival, led a consistent Christian life, and died rejoicing in prospect of heaven. A devoted husband, two children, and a circle of relatives and friends, mourn their bereavement, while the Church triumphant bid her welcome to their society.

"She died in faith—what more can words express,
To soothe the mind, and make our sorrows less?
Removed from us, she treads a brighter sphere,
And shares the glories she most wished for here.
That Lord she loved and served is now her joy,
And songs of praises her divine employ."—*Com.*

In this vicinity, on Sunday the 28th ult., Mr. DAVID CARVER, aged about 40 years.

In Wadesborough, on the 20th ult. Mr. ADAM SPRINGER, formerly of Stanly county.

In Sampson Co., N. C., on the 13th May, ult., Mr. NATHAN JOHNSON, in the 72d year of his age.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 26—Schr. Alba from N. York. 27—Schr. Helene from New York. 28—Schrs R W Brown from N. York, J H Flanner from Boston, Arlington from Providence, R I, Champion from Gosport; Berque Mercy Ellen from New Haven. 29—Brigs Florence and H Newell from Boston, Hesperus and J Wakefield from Bath, Me., Br. Brig Nelson from Liverpool; Schrs. H P Russell from Baltimore, Iowa from Beaufort, O G Parsley from New York, Sidney Price from Boston, Ambassador from New Haven. 30—Brigs Amos Lawrence and D. Locke from Boston, Lincoln Webb fm Bath, Me., German Brig Peter from New York; Schrs. Radiant from Newbern, Oregon from Bath, Me., Olive Branch from Boston, Humming Bird, Elouise, L P Smith, Marine, and W Woodberry from New York.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Committee will let to the lowest bidder on Saturday, the 1st day of July, the contract for building a new PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BETHEL. Said Church to be fifty-five feet long, and forty feet wide; sealed over-head, and plastered below. All other specifications made known on day of letting.

WM. L. McDIARMID,
JOHN McLAUCHLIN,
HECTOR McLEAN,
DAVID CURRIE,
ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.,
Building Committee.

May 26, 1854. 300*3t

SPIRITS CASKS.

THE subscriber has now fitted up his Cooper Shop, and is ready to furnish SPIRITS CASKS at $2 50, cash. ALEX. McALISTER.

May 20, 1854. 99-*1m

REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the system it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

RADWAY & CO.
162 Fulton street New York

☞Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Agents:—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

B. B. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL. } THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] BALTIMORE.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Whigs of Robeson County assembled in the Court House in Lumberton, on Tuesday the 23d of May, and upon motion, John Moore, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dugald M. Currie and Giles Leitch were requested to act as Secretaries.

T. J. Morisey being called upon, in a few and appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting; and upon motion, a Committee of twelve to prepare business for the action of this meeting were appointed by the Chairman, which consisted of the following gentlemen, viz: Arch'd J. Currie, Wm. Graham, D. J. McEachin, Wm. A. Sellers, Hector McNeill, J. S. McArthur, F. Floyd, Dr. E. McQueen, W. W. Gunn, John Taylor, Dr. M. E. McNeill, and James Prevatt.

During the absence of the Committee, Alex. McLean, Esq. being called upon, entertained the meeting with a very able speech, showing clearly, the position of the Whig party and the importance to the country that the Whigs should triumph at the approaching election.

The Committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That having the most abiding confidence in Whig principles and hoping to carry them out by the selection of Candidates for this County we hereby cheerfully recommend to the people of Robeson the names of ROBERT E. TROY and JACOB ALFORD as proper persons to represent this County in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

2d. That we are in favor of the measures advocated by the Whig party and especially of procuring our share of the Public Lands.

3d. That in the event of the acceptance of the above named gentlemen, we will use all honorable means to promote their election.

Mr. Troy being present, responded to the nomination, and said, that it had not been his desire to become a candidate, and that he was willing to make any sacrifice the people of Robeson required at his hands, but that he would decline to accept the nomination of this Convention for the present, and until he would be satisfied that it expressed the unanimous desire of his friends throughout the entire County.

After which the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted.

As it is indispensably necessary for the harmony of political parties that Conventions should assemble, and in just appreciation of the high and conservative principles of the republican Whig party, and the great importance of the next Legislature of North Carolina, The Whigs of Robeson do hereby

Resolve 1st, That we earnestly and respectfully call upon and invite our brother Whigs of Richmond county to meet us by Delegates, at Floral College, on Tuesday the 27th day of June next, and unite with us in selecting a suitable candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of the Counties of Robeson and Richmond in the next Legislature.

2d. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint the following persons as Delegates, viz:

Dr. Jno. McK. Alford, John S. McArthur, John Taylor, John T. Harrington, Bright Williams, E. C. Lee, Alexander Gunn, Edward Wilkinson, W. W. Gunn, Dr. M. E. McNeill, W. C. McNeill, Samuel Smith, E. B. Patterson, Neill Sinclair, Dr. D. Smith, D. P. McNair, Daniel McDonald, Jno. H. McEachin, D. J. McEachin, Alex. Purcell, M. C. McNeill, W. H. Brown, W. A. Sellers, and J. W. Alford.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, and N. C. Argus for publication.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

DUGALD M. CURRIE, } Secretaries.
GILES LEITCH, }

BARNUM.

Let us imagine a daily life of Mr. Barnum. He rises by sunrise at his Iranistan villa; he takes his rolls and chocolate, and adjourns for a moment to his writing-desk. Taking a slip of paper, he heads it "Daily Remembrancer," and proceeds to note down what he has to do before bed-time. He next takes a turn to his hot-house or grapery; his brain he soothes with fragrance, his palate he gratifies and restores to equilibrium with a bunch of Hamburgs. By this time his horse is at the door with a groom. The two gallop towards the Bridgeport depot to catch the express train. At Stamford he purchases the New York morning papers. He devours the news, and ruminates thereon. Arrived in town, he takes a carriage at the upper depot; for the Bowery train is too slow for *him*. He drives to the museum; takes a chat with Greenwood, the assistant manager; compares financial notes; confers with stage-manager Clarke, and gives some useful hints, suggests novelties and improvements; makes out a *projet* of some advertisements and bills; runs over to his private parlor at the Astor House, where a servant has brought him a tin box full of letters; he tears them open, makes a minute on every one for his private secretary to act upon; writes a few letters himself; declines an invitation to address a temperance meeting in Utah Territory, but accepts one for Paterson, New Jersey, which he considers a benighted place; corresponds with three or four gentry on the subject of poultry; advises three or four agents whom he has under traveling pay as to what they shall do. There is a knock at the door, enter a delegate from some country agricultural society, whom he politely receives, talks with, and soon dismisses. He next walks into Wall street, goes into a bank where he is director, talks with the officers on business; emerges thence into an insurance board, whose members have been waiting for him before they proceed to business. From there he goes to a mining company, criticises some new ore, and gives suggestions as to improvements at the mine. Is stopped in the street by the president of a coal company who wants to hypothecate shares on a loan; writes on a card, and refers him to his broker. Enters the Exchange and buys more property; goes to his lawyer and signs some documents; takes a lunch; goes home in an early train; eats a good dinner; takes a forty-wink nap; rallies into an easy chair in a fine library by a table covered with new publications and magazines; runs through a dozen; winds his watch up and goes to bed by 11 P. M., dreaming all night of forming a connexion to take the war off the Sultan's hands by contract, and bring it to an honorable termination!

And now he assumes the task of getting the Crystal Palace relieved from a debt of $127,000; running the stock up from 40 to par; making the exhibition popular, rallying neighboring property, and filling the Palace with crowds.

Sunday Times.

The Lexington and Danville Railroad Company are building a wire bridge across the Kentucky river, the most magnificent on earth (so says Gen. Combs,) one span of wire from cliff to cliff, twelve hundred feet long.

An Indian woman died at Knight's Ferry, California, recently, at the age of 142 years.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing therein, are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the island of Cuba;

And whereas the said undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulations of treaties between the United States and Spain, derogatory to the character of this nation, and in violation of the obvious duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens;

And whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated, under any pretence whatever;

And whereas, to that end, all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States, against any foreign powers with which the United States are at peace, are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress:

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the general government claims it as a right and duty to interpose itself for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation of the public tranquility, from whatever quarter menaced; and it will not fail to prosecute with due energy all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations.

I earnestly exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith; especially charging the several district attorneys, collectors, and other officers of the United States, civil or military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The new Spanish minister, Senor de Couta has had several interviews with Secretary Marcy, and has also seen the President in reference to the Black Warrior affair and it is generally believed that the matter will be amicably settled, as the Queen of Spain will authorize the fine of $6000 to be remitted. When this is settled the newsmongers will soon start something else about which to telegraph and write letters. Agitation is now the order of the day.

An Example.—America is not so powerful yet as Spain was three centuries ago. Spain rose, moreover, as America has done, through the reign of free institutions. She fell by entering on a course of policy similar to that which is now proposed for America. So long as Spain honored labor, and made war only in a just cause, so long she prospered; but when she put her sword to wanton conquest, and took to living on the spoils of captive nations, she began immediately to decline. It is a pregnant warning. A great law lies at the heart of Spain's decline. That law is, that, if either nations or individuals neglect productive industry, and seek instead to shine by unlawful gains, they inevitably go to ruin.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Horrible Accident from Camphene—two young ladies and a girl burnt to death.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth is informed that on Monday night of last week, three daughters of the Rev. Mr. Perry, Methodist preacher, living at Eldorado, six or seven miles from Harrodsburg, were so horribly burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp as to cause the death of all three. Mr. Perry, his wife and infant child were absent from home. There were at home three daughters and a servant woman. After supper on Monday night, while the servant was washing the tea dishes, and the oldest daughter wiping them, the second daughter undertook to replenish the camphene lamp. By some means it caught fire and exploded, covering them and the whole room in an immediate blaze, and saturating their clothes with the combustible fluid. By great exertion the flames were extinguished, but not in time to save their lives. From their hips upward they were burned horribly. The youngest died the next morning at 8, the next at 11, and the eldest at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening.

The Bible.—"Salad for the solitary," a book recently published, has the following paragraphs.

An amusing anecdote is recorded of Sixtus V., proving the solecism of Pontifical infallibility:—it ascribes to the pompous edition of the Bible, printed under the immediate inspection of the Pope, in 1590, over two thousand typographical errors, notwithstanding every sheet was submitted to the carful revision of his holiness' *infallible* eye! Moreover, a severe anathema was by himself appended to the first volume, against any person who should alter or change any portion of the supposed immaculate text, yet so glaring and notorious became the errors aforesaid in process of time, that his successor, Clement VII., first had corrected slips pasted over them, and afterwards actually had the temerity to correct and thoroughly revise the whole in a new edition, thereby virtually ensuring his own excommunication; in addition to which he also annexed another anathema to the like effect.

The *Mazarin Bible*, so called, on account of its having been found in Cardinal Mazarin's library, is considered to be the very first book ever printed with metal types. The first Bible, of 1462, is an edition which exhibits a matchless effort in the art of printing.

It is a remarkable and interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Gutenburg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a human being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished. Of the printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Grenville collection. Of the fourteen remaining copies, ten are in England, there being a copy in the libraries of Oxford, Edinburg, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as $1200.

There is a Bible still preserved, written on palm-leaves, in the University of Gottingen, containg 5376 leaves. Another Bible, of the same material, is at Copenhagen. There were also, in Sir Hans Sloane's collection, more than twenty manuscripts, in various languages, on the same material.

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS.—We have been pleased to observe the readiness with which many Northern newspapers, earnest opponents of the Nebraska Bill, advocate quiet submission to it as the law of the land. A striking instance is afforded by the following articles—one, a furious tirade against that law, and slavery in general, from a Massachusetts paper; and the other a very telling rebuke to the former from the N. Y. Commercial, a paper which opposed the Nebraska Bill most earnestly.

"The Missouri compromise has been repealed. The fugitive slave law still remains upon the statute book. It is not a dead letter there. To-day it lives and strikes the heart of Massachusetts. A man now lies within its powerful grasp in the city of Boston. Blood has been shed in an attempt at his rescue. A Massachusetts Court House has been converted into barracks for U. S. troops, called out to enforce the execution of the law. Massachusetts troops are now under arms to preserve the peace. The life of a Massachusetts citizen has been sacrificed, and tens of thousands of other good citizens are goaded to phrenzy by this new and wanton attempt to execute the law. A recurrence of the attempt hereafter is sure to draw on a recurrence of all the connected evils with tenfold aggravation; and a recurrence of the attempt is sure to take place.

A grave crisis has arrived, which ought to be firmly met, but not by lawless multitude. We invoke the interposition of the supreme authority of the State. Let the Legislature be assembled forthwith; on the one hand to take into consideration the *new relations to the rest of the Union* into which the commonwealth of Massachusetts has been brought by the repeal of the Missouri compromise; and on the other to make Massachusetts an asylum of liberty to the fullest extent in their power, and to enact such statutes as shall tend *to secure the State against any further attempt to execute the fugitive slave law within its limits.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—*Worcester Transcript.*"

Amen, as to the salvation clause; but as to all the rest, keep cool, there's a good fellow. Just remember you are an American citizen, although a Massachusetts man. Massachusetts is a wonderful state, we all know—great, glorious and free, and all that, beyond question—but somehow we cannot comprehend why a law of the United States should not be executed in Massachusetts as well as in New York or any other state. We should imagine that if the writer of the above notice re-read it twenty-four hours after it was printed, he must have felt queer, not to say foolish, and must have wished that an accident had happened to the "form" so as to prevent its publication. Unless, indeed, the whole article is intended for burlesque, which is by no means impossible. In that case, it is a rather dangerous specimen of that style.

What are "the new relations to the rest of the Union" into which the commonwealth of Massachusetts has been brought by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. That question would be as complete a puzzle to the Legislature of that notable commonwealth as "Will saltpetre explode?" was to a former Common Council of New York.

"To secure the state against any further attempt to execute the fugitive slave law within its limits." No, really, do you mean so? Well, we never. Perhaps you will tell us how the Legislature are going to do that thing. We cannot imagine.

But seriously. Such articles as the above, arrant nonsense though they are, are extremely mischievous and equally disgraceful to any man claiming to be an American citizen. They are mischievous as tending to keep alive an excitement which has already resulted fatally to human life, and is anarchy in embryo; and disgraceful, because no man claiming and enjoying the immunities of United States citizenship, and the protection of United States laws, should repudiate the obligations of such citizenship or refuse submission to such laws. Unless our brother of the Transcript is utterly given up to delusion, he will before this have regretted giving utterance to nonsense of such a bad tendency.—*N. Y. Com.*

From the Boston Courier.

Abolition Riot and Murder.—Every honest citizen of Boston must feel the deepest mortification to reflect on what happened in this city, on Friday night. Another Abolition mob—the Court House assaulted and a citizen stabbed to death in the exercise of his duty by an infuriated rabble of fanatics hot from the solitious harangues of the Abolition mob-orators, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and the rest of that tribe of bedlamites!—The whole city thrown into alarm and excitement, the militia called out, and the people of Boston again subjected to the disgrace of riot and resistance to law.

It is quite time for the community to do something more than lament over these outrages—that they ought to be stopped at once, and their authors punished as they deserve. The question arises—Who are the real authors of this public violence and murder? The answer is plain—They are the incendiary mob-orators of the Faneuil Hall meeting on Friday evening, who openly proclaimed resistance to the law and urged on an excited multitude to the deed of violence and blood that followed. These men knew well enough that the only effect of their inflammatory appeals to the passions of their hearers would be tumult and bloodshed; and this was just what they wanted, although they took care to sneak out of the way at the moment of danger. The most arrant poltroons that ever the sun shone upon, they expend their strength in stirring up an excitable multitude to deeds of midnight murder, and leave the murderous blow to be struck by ruffians who have more courage than themselves.

Are these cowardly villains to go unpunished? Cannot the law reach the originators and responsible authors of crime? are they to get up more mobs and more murders? are they to plunge this city deeper and deeper in disgrace? We desire to know whose life is safe—what real security we have for the public peace, as long as these things are allowed to take place among us, and the miscreants who are at the bottom of the whole mischief—men whom everybody knows as firebrands and common disturbers of the public peace—go at large, and are permitted to collect the lawless, seditious and disorderly elements of our population around the public buildings of the city, for the express purpose of instigating them to deeds of violence and outrage. The sanctuary of justice is violated by an infuriated rabble, who stab to death its defenders. Every one knows who set on foot this outrageous proceeding, who it was that counselled and encouraged the murderer to lift the knife—every one knows who, in fact, are the real criminals. Cannot the hand of justice strike the true culprits? The safety and reputation of the city are involved in the answer to this question.

It is stated that the bill of costs and expenses attending the proceedings connected with the arrest of the slave now confined in the Court house in Boston, will exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

WELL SAID.—We direct particular attention to the following paragraphs from Mr. Brown's speech in reply to the President. It completely demolishes the "prudent proprietorship" humbug; and at the same time establishes by the President's own reasoning the propriety of a system of internal improvement by the General Government:

"It is here distinctly avowed that a portion of the land may be so applied as to increase the value of the remainder. In other words that a section of land may be given to a railroad, if the gift enhances the value of the adjoining section. Now, if there is no difference between appropriating land and appropriating money, and you may apply a thousand acres of lands to a railroad because you thereby double the value of another thousand acres, I respectfully inquire why we may not apply a thousand dollars in money, if the effect should be to render another thousand or the same thousand of double value? Recollect you have the power, according to the message, to give the lands only because the gift increases the value of other lands, and the President sees no difference between giving lands and giving money. It follows, therefore, if giving money will have the same effect in increasing the value of money that giving land will have in increasing the value of land, you may give the one or the other as you please. It thus becomes a simple question as to whether you will invest land or money.

"With the same power to appropriate money as land, the President, I dare say, would not approve a bill appropriating money to construct a railroad in a State, though that road might make all the land within six miles of it of double value, and yet he would approve a bill appropriating one-half the land to the same road, simply because, the road being constructed, the other half is double in value. By giving money and building the road you get double price for all the land and have the road into the bargain. By giving land to a company you only get double price for half the land and have no road. The power to give the one being equal to the power to give the other, it would seem best to give the money."

Discussion in Raleigh.—The two candidates for Governor met in this city yesterday and discussed the various issues of the present canvass. The late hour at which the discussion closed prevents us from giving any extended account of it. Gen. Dockery sustained himself well, successfully met every charge of Mr. Bragg, and made some points that Mr. B. either would not or could not answer. Mr. B's. positions on Internal Improvements are still as vague and unsatisfactory as they have been during the entire campaign. He was even less explicit here than, from the reports, he was elsewhere. His entire antecedents were opposed to the improvements contemplated or in progress and now he does not show to the people that he is actually and without qualification a friend to such works. But we will touch on these matters again.—*Ral. Star.*

What next?—The Standard, with its usual quantum of bold effrontery, claims that the appointment of a State Geologist and of a general Superintendent of Common Schools, is the result of Democratic policy; that it was done under a Democratic Administration and consequently the results flowing from these two beneficent measures must be carried to the credit of the Democratic party. Well, what shall we have next? We will be told that the very existence of the State depends upon Democratic ascendency; that the minerals in the bowels of the earth the existence of which has been disclosed by the researches of the State Geologist, were placed there by Democratic measures and they only disclosed their sparkling lustre to Democratic eyes; that the minds of our children can only be developed under the influence and control of Democratic politicians, and all such stuff as that. The Standard deprecates bringing into the political arena questions of State improvement, and yet leaves no attempt untried to make party capital out of every measure of importance, however little it may be connected with the distinctions of party. It is playing a desperate game. Its cause is weak and declining, and, like drowning men, it catches at every straw that floats by, for some support against the destruction that is overwhelming it.—*Raleigh Star.*

Halifax County.—A friend writing to us from this county, says: "The Whig cause is quite flourishing in this county. Gen. Dockery will get the Whig strength besides some democrats."

Raleigh Star.

Arrest of a Murderer.—A man by the name of Reuben F. Samuels, was arrested in a corn field in Knox County, Kentucky, on the 23d ult., charged with the murder of Reuben Southerlin, in Stokes County, in this State, on the 3d of April last.

The murder had created great excitement in the above County; and a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Samuels had been offered by the Governor. The officer with the prisoner in charge, left Augusta, Ga., on Monday last for this State.

Wil. Herald.

The jewelry &c. which was stolen from the store of Mr. Meyer in this town some weeks ago was found Monday morning in the Episcopal Church at Chocowinity. They were cleaning the Church, when Mr. Israel Harding noticed a couple of screws which looked bright, as if recently put there, in one of the pulpit steps. There being no screws in any of the other steps, Mr. Harding's curiosity was excited. On taking off the step, they found, stowed under the pulpit, one bag and three trunks, in which was the jewelry stolen from Mr. Meyer, and a considerable quantity besides, stolen probably from other places.—*North State Whig.*

A Torrent of Eloquence.—During the pendency of the Nebraska Kansas bills in the Senate and House, upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight set speeches have been made, of which number 28 were delivered in the Senate and 100 in the House, speeches for the bill in the Senate, 17; in the House, 45; total, 62; Speeches against the bill in the Senate, 11; in the House, 55; total, 66. Besides the speeches actually delivered, some dozen gentlemen obtained leave to print speeches.

Singular Coincidence.—J. L. Brown was recently nominated for the legislature in Pacific county, Washington Territory, but died very suddenly the day before the election. Mr. Scudder was then elected, and he died suddenly a few days after. A special election was then ordered, and H. Fiester chosen to fill the vacancy. The late steamer brings news that Mr. F. proceeded to the seat of government, and on the next day fell dead in the House.

A correspondent writing from Fauquier County, Va., says "our wheat crop is an entire failure—most farmers will not make a bushel to the acre. Some fields where guano has forced it ahead will make something. The joint worm is worse on us than the potatoe rot in Ireland. It will be years hence before our farmers will sow wheat to any extent. We must depend on cattle, sheep, &c., hereafter.

INCREASE OF MORMONISM.—The Edinburg Review says that there were, in July 1853, 30,690 Mormons in great Britain. There are 30,000 more in Utah. They have also, it is said, formed churches in Denmark, Sweden Norway, Iceland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Malta, Gibraltar, Hindostan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, and have sent missionaries to Siam, Ceylon, China, the West Indies, Guiana, and Chili. The Book of Mormon has been published in French, German, Italian, Danish, Polynesian and Welsh. In Denmark at the beginning of 1853, they possessed 1,400 baptized converts. In the Sandwich Islands they had baptized 589 before their mission had been established twelve months.

It is not at all surprising that some of the Northern papers begin to apprehend trouble from the "peculiar institution" of polygamy which is recognized by the Mormons, and prevails among them. The North is responsible for Mormonism, and its polygamy. The South has contributed no votaries to that miserable fanaticism. Like slavery itself, it owes its existence to a colder region.

The N. Y. Commercial says,—

"The future of Mormonism is fraught with serious difficulty, howsoever we look at it. The people professing its doctrines, and living them out in practice, are rapidly increasing, by natural multiplication and immigration. The former are by birth secured in all the rights of American citizenship. The latter can acquire them in five years from their arrival. The Courts have no power to refuse the necessary papers when the conditions that give title to such papers have been fulfilled. And while the number of these people is thus rapidly augmenting, the institution of polygamy is becoming more ineradicably established among us. It would be more difficult to suppress polygamy now than it was ten years ago; ten years hence it will be immensely more difficult, if not impossible. And if license to live in such practice be conceded to the people of Utah, why not to the people of other territories—New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas—which are under exactly the same kind of Government? Or in the District of Columbia? If polygamy is no offence, no bar to the rights of citizenship, in one territory of the United States, it cannot be in another. Whither then does this anomaly tend? And if it be right in territories, why should it be wrong in States, unless they choose to make it penal by special enactment? There is no end to these grave questions. The answers to them must be anything but flattering to the morality and Christianity of the United States. By permitting polygamy in one territory of this Government, the country is unquestionably laying up for itself trouble for the future."

"This system of a multiplicity of wives was first mooted by Joe Smith, in July, 1843, when he claimed to have received a revelation "authorizing him to take an unlimited number of wives," which revelation was published in full in the Millenial Star, his organ. But the "prophet" and his principal adherents did not venture at first to act upon that "revelation." For ten years such license was only communicated to the favored few, and even the Mormon community were for a long time ignorant that polygamy was practised. We can all remember the indignation that was excited every where, even to a division among the Mormons, themselves, when the practice could no longer be concealed. The fearful immorality was first denied, then palliated, then defended as a "spiritual institution," and has gradually spread until it has become a fully recognized tenet and practice of Mormonism, assuming the form of an open practice of polygamy, justified and demanded by religious, moral, social and political reasons, and virtually sanctioned by the federal Government itself, which protects in the rights of citizenship those who glory in it as an institution, and do not attempt to interfere with it by law."

The crazy men of Worcester held a meeting on Saturday night and resolved to visit Boston in strong force for the purpose of "lending the moral weight of their presence and the aid of their counsel to the friends of justice and humanity in this city." Yesterday, they came down to the number of about eight hundred, and, with banners flying, marched to the Court-House. They attempted to march through Court square, but a handful of policemen compelled the valorous body to halt, took their banner from them, and committed the person who carried it. This act dismayed the "solid men" of Worcester, and they left the square in a confused state.

The Club subsequently assembled at the Tremont Temple, and were addressed by William L. Garrison and others; and then adjourned. The unhappy faction then traversed the streets, gazed at the sights, listened to the music of the wandering organist and spent their time as best they could. In the afternoon, a few of the leading men of the "free club," called upon the Mayor and begged that their banner might be restored to them. The Mayor granted their prayer upon the asaurance that they would not again unfurl it in the streets, but in less than half an hour, a black man was seen displaying it, and the police a second time took posession of it, and as they were carrying it to the City Hall, some persons seized it and tore it into pieces. All this was done in the presence of a large concourse of the "warm hearts and fearless souls" of the clubites.

What the Spirit of Abolition leads to.—Prof. Allen, a mulatto, who was hunted away from the centre of our State for loving and seeking to marry a white girl, who chose to love him, is lecturing on slavery in England to great acceptance.—*Buffalo Express.*

Here's a pretty paragraph for you! How indignantly sentimental!—Verily.

"The course of true love never did run smooth," and it don't yet. However—we are able to inform the writer, on the authority of a good citizen of Fulton, N. Y., that the "lovers" got together after all, and were married. The young lady was sent by her parents to a school where the doctrine was taught that a white man is as good as a nigger, if he only behave "hesef," and *vice versa*, that color was "a mere matter of taste" (and smell, we suppose.) Now, as the girl happened to have no objections to either, she resolved to marry the "Professor" of amalgamation and other modern sciences—when, strange to relate, the parents were shocked at the practical working of their own creed, and drove their "colored brudder" out of the county. But the young lady being "in love," (and *omnia vincit amor!*) she followed her gallant gay Lothario to New York, and was married to "the chosen of her heart." That's the story, and a very pretty story it is, as times go. What is to come next we don't know, but *not*, we venture to say, any great amount of permanent felicity to the parties.—*Boston Post.*

The Right Course.—We are glad to see that the committee on slavery memorials appointed by the Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, unanimously reported on Thursday against taking any action in the matter, and the Assembly adopted the report by acclamation.

The President having signed the Nebraska bill, it is officially published in the Union.

NEW ORLEANS, M[illegible]

Heavy Failures—Great Excitement.—M[illegible] excitement prevails here in consequence [illegible] failure of Messrs. Wright, Williams & C[illegible] tensive Cotton factors. Also the house of M[illegible] Greenwood & Co., forwarding merchants [illegible] cotton houses are expected to follow. T[illegible] ties of Messrs. Wright, Williams & Co. [illegible] to be nearly or quite two millions of [illegible] They had extensive business connec[illegible] North and in England, who, it is feared, [illegible] suffer.

Influx of Emigrants.—The tide [illegible] the Old World continues with unabated [illegible] The total number of aliens who arrived [illegible] port of New York from the 1st of J[illegible] to the 24th instant was 87,922, being [illegible] of 18,883 over the same period last [illegible] immigration this month is already [illegible] ever before during an equal length of [illegible] few exceptions. A striking feature [illegible] movement is the great increase in the G[illegible] element of emigration, and which now [illegible] done since the year 1852, exceeds any [illegible] The health of immigrants thus far has [illegible] good, notwithstanding the frequency of [illegible] sages.

A Fearful Waltz.—A correspondent [illegible] London Times, giving an account of the [illegible] bardment of Odessa, says: "When within [illegible] 2,000 yards each steamer delivered its [illegible] enormous guns, then wheeled round [illegible] about half a mile in diameter, each [illegible] fire in succession. Thus they kept [illegible] twisting about like so many waltzers. [illegible] the English steamers was set on fire by [illegible] hot shot from the fortress, but the [illegible] under without much damage. The [illegible] which was set on fire burnt for two [illegible] nights, and a vast amount of naval [illegible] have been destroyed. During the fight a R[illegible] frigate was set on fire, and blew up, [illegible] thought, a great loss of life."

A Boy Poisoned by Brandy.—On S[illegible] last a boy, eight years of age, named H[illegible] Augustus Lake, went with his father, A[illegible] Lake, to the blacksmith's shop of J. [illegible] Graham, in the city of New York, for the purpose of [illegible] ting a horse shod. The father left [illegible] with instructions to bring the horse [illegible] as he had been shod. While the boy was [illegible] a man came in and said that he was going [illegible] all hands, for which purpose he went out and [illegible] cured three gills of brandy. Five men drank [illegible] this and a small quantity was left, when Frank Graham asked the boy if he would like some. The child replied in the affirmative, and the remainder of the brandy was given him. The child soon after became stupified, and was taken home insensible, where he died at 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day. After a post mortem examination the Coroner's Inquest rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by convulsions from poisoning by alcohol, administered to him by Francis Graham; and Graham was held to bail for trial. He says he gave the child but a table spoon full of brandy, and had no intention of committing an injury when he did so.

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 15 minutes past Sunrise; and Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

THE Hesperian Harp for $1.25, or $12 a dozen. A further supply just received.

Also, The Southern Harmony, and various other kinds of Music Books; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Methodist Hymns, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 31.

POINT PETER FOR SALE.

THIS well known property, situated opposite the town of Wilmington, at the confluence of the North-east and North-west branches of Cape Fear River, and containing upwards of six acres of land, can be purchased on reasonable terms. There are, on the rivers, about 1800 feet of water front, and about 500 feet of good wharf; and the water privilege on the rivers, for a quarter of a mile from the Point, is unexcelled to this tract. The water on all sides is sufficiently deep for any purpose. There are on the property a Steam Saw-Mill, negro houses for the accommodation of 25 hands, two dwelling-houses, (one of them very good,) a store-room, sick-house, blacksmith shops, and a new warehouse 60 by 40 feet.

GEO. DAVIS, Esq., Attorney at Law

For further information, apply to

Messrs. DeROSSET & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C.
WM. NEILSON, do. do.
THOS. & ROBT. NEILSON, Philadelphia.

May 31, 1854. 1-4w

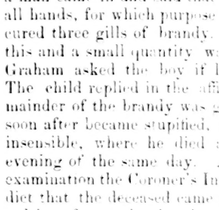
STILLER WANTED

TO take charge of a Still on Willis's Creek, (lower part of this County,) to whom GOOD wages will be paid for the balance of the year. Apply soon to

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Cumberland, June 1. 1-2p

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A Cure for Erysipelas.—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Copy of a letter from William Ellers, Jersey City, New Jersey.—To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I suffered with Erysipelas in the leg for upwards of three months, which resisted all medical aid, and deprived me of rest both by night and day, in fact I was considered to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine, as I was in great danger, I resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a fair trial, by the use of them conjointly, in six weeks I was perfectly cured, and am now able to walk as well as I ever was in my life, and my health is thoroughly re-established.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, which is saving fifty per cent. by purchasing the larger sizes. There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. R. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!

This is to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been used quite extensively in the Stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for curing Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Sprains and Bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and in their families, and they all speak of its healing and penetrating qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knees—as usual, the Mustang Liniment was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed and he was perfectly well in three or four days. We have no hesitancy in recommending it as a valuable preparation to be used externally on man or beast.

J. DENNING,
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.

We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment to all our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, or Galls in Horses. We have used it effectually. Some of our men have also used it for scalds, Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they tell us it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other Liniment.

J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for
American Express Co., 10 Wall Street.
Harden's Express, 74 Broadway.
Pullen, Virgil & Co's 16 Wall Street.
Wells, Fargo & Co's 16 Wall Street.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS

Halifax, Monday, June 5.
Person, Wednesday, " 7.
Hillsborough Thursday, " 8.
Davidson, Friday, " 9.
Salisbury, Saturday, " 10.
Forsyth, Monday, " 12.
Surry, Tuesday, " 13.
Yadkin, Wed'sday " 14.
Davie, Thursday " 15.
Rockingham, Iredell, Friday, " 16.
" Saturday, " 17.
Mecklenburg, " Monday, " 19.
Cabarrus, Tuesday, " 20.

☞ It will be seen that Gen. Dockery has made a slight change in his appointments.

END OF THE BOSTON RIOT.—We rejoice to find that the law has triumphed. All honor to the Mayor of Boston, the U. S. Marshal and Commissioner, and the militia of the city, who have all done their duty, in defiance of popular clamor. The following are the closing particulars:

BURNS SURRENDERED TO HIS OWNER.

BOSTON, June 2.—The U. S. Commissioner decided this morning to surrender Burns to his owner. There is great excitement.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, 1 P. M.—The feeling upon remanding Burns is most intense. Many stores are closed, and the buildings draped in mourning. The U. S. flag is hung at various points clothed in black, and every avenue leading to the court house is densely thronged with a wildly excited crowd. The militia are every where saluted with hisses. The fugitive will be taken down State street to central wharf about 2 o'clock, guarded with 150 U. S. troops, with a nine pounder loaded with grape shot.

A large police force will be stationed on central wharf, where an immense crowd is now assembling. The bells are tolling in the neighboring villages.

The Mayor has placed the city at the disposal of the military.

Burns is in good spirits, laughs at the excitement, and is glad to be on his way back to Old Virginia." There are full twenty thousand troops in State and Court streets. Application has been made to the Mayor for privilege to toll the bells, which was refused.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, June 2.—The negro Burns was escorted to Central Wharf by twelve hundred troops. He was put on board a steamer and delivered to the U. States Revenue Cutter, Morris, which sailed for Norfolk. There was no outbreak.

GOOD NEWS.—The National Intelligencer says that the Black Warrior affair may be regarded as settled: Spain agreeing to refund the $6,000 fine, rebuking the authorities at Havana, and prescribing such commercial regulations as will prevent future difficulties.

BUSINESS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—The annual meeting of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, held on the 1st inst., furnishes some gratifying statistics of the increase of business on the river, and consequently in our town.

The tolls received by the Company during the year amounted to $12,584 68, an increase of $2,460 37 over 1852-3, and *double* the amount received in 1850-51.

The amount of freights realised by the several steam boat Companies, was $100,677 44, an increase of $19,361 26, (and the last quarter's return of one of the Companies not received.)

The expenditures on the river during the year were $2,861 50. Contingent expenses $593 30. Dividends paid $8,709, being $5 per share, or 10 per cent. on the *reduced* par value of the stock. The original cost of the shares was $100, but on a State subscription the stockholders agreed to sink one-half the value, and consider the shares as $50.) A dividend of 4 per cent. or $2 per share, was declared at this meeting.

The tolls were reduced at this meeting, from 15 per cent. on the freights, to 10 per cent.—a reduction equal to 20 per cent.

Among the articles carried down the river, were 3882 bales of Domestics, 18,947 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Copper Ore, with a large amount of Naval Stores, Paper, &c., the returns of which are given because not fully reported by the Agent. The quantity of Cotton shipped this year is unusually small.

Among the up freights were 55,921 bushels Salt, 3,559 hhds. Sugar, 1837 hhds. Molasses, 6,000 Bags Coffee, 187 tons Iron, &c., &c.

The former Officers of the Company were re-elected.

The following statement of the Tolls received by the Company for the last eight years, will show a regular, and of late rapid, increase in the business upon our river.

1846,	amount of Tolls received,		$3,126 31
1847,	"	"	4,124 23
1848,	"	"	5,010 22
1849,	"	"	5,225 45
1850,	"	"	5,881 82
1851,	"	"	6,120 67
1852,	"	"	8,443 81
1853,	"	"	10,160 31
1854,	"	"	12,584 68

The influence of our Plank Roads has manifested itself during the last three years.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent on which the ½ per cent. is appropriated to pay a tax to the State.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The Whig and Democratic Conventions in Orange have requested the Sheriff to hold an election in August for the purpose of ascertaining the popular sentiment as to legislative interference with the liquor traffic. The County candidates for the Legislature were requested to abide by the result.

☞ A communication relative to the examination of Huntington's Schools on Deep River, and another on the value of real estate in Columbus county, were received too late for to-day's paper. They shall appear in our next.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—Some facts have recently come to our knowledge showing the estimation in which Flour from this market is held where it is known.

Sales of 1000 bbls. were made in New York ten days ago for merchants in this place by Mallett & Paulmier, at 89, to arrive; being 50 to 75 cts., above the sales at the same date of extra Northern flour, and only 25 cents below the sales of "choice brands" of Southern, that is, of Richmond and Baltimore flour. After the arrival of the America they sold other lots of Fayetteville flour at 89 25.

People are so given to relying upon outside appearances, that Fayetteville Flour, because not put up in fine barrels, is depreciated abroad, and even in our neighboring town of Wilmington (with all its North Carolina feeling) never brings within a dollar or two of the price of an inferior Northern article. As to what *should be* its standing we are authorized to state the following fact. Charles P. Mallett, Esq. formerly of this town and now of the above house of Mallett & Paulmier, of New York, well knowing the qualities of Fayetteville Flour, some months ago presented a Baker of that city with a barrel of superfine to try, assuring him that it would make more bread than any flour he could get. The result was, that it actually made 12 per cent. more of bread than the Northern flour. This fact at once secured customers for Fayetteville flour, and that house was enabled to realise, by actual sales, from 50 to 62½ cents per barrel more than other commission houses in New York.

Again, we understand that some Fayetteville flour, shipped by merchants of this place from Wilmington direct to Liverpool, was examined particularly by the flour brokers there and pronounced of the very first quality, worth 6d. more than the best Philadelphia and Baltimore flour.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—We regret to see, that the House Committee on Commerce has reported back, with a recommendation that it do *not* pass, the Senate's bill appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the Bar below Wilmington. This makes the rejection of the bill certain. The Wilmington Journal says, that "It was hardly hoped that the Committee of Commerce would report favorably upon any independent bill, as the members of that Committee go for a general bill. Its incorporation into a general bill would be its death, as no such bill likely to be passed would receive the President's signature."

The Report of the Committee of Commerce was referred to the Committee of the whole, which is equivalent to its final burial. But on the next day Mr. Ashe moved to reconsider the vote of reference, and his motion will come up for a vote this week.

The Wilmington Herald contrasts "the degree of influence wielded by Messrs. Badger and Ashe in their respective Houses," by the refusal to allow Mr. Ashe to present the proceedings of the Bar Convention, (as stated in our last,) and by the following Senate proceeding on Wednesday:—

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I have received, through the Governor of North Carolina, a report and resolutions adopted at a very large and respectable convention held in the town of Wilmington, in that State, respecting the condition of the navigation of the Cape Fear River, and particularly the bar at its mouth. I am requested by one of the resolutions to present them to the Senate. I do so in accordance with that request; and, considering the high position of the gentleman who presided over the meeting, (the Governor of the State,) and the importance and interest attached to that subject with them, I ask that, without reading, the papers may be printed, and laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The Wilmington Herald is assured that no exception would probably have been taken (certainly none by us,) to the omission to notice the Western Rail Road in the Report of the Wilmington Committee, but for the insertion of the following in that Report:

The coal fields of Moore and Chatham Counties, on both sides of Deep River, are of great extent and excellent quality; and very near them are found iron ores of much promise, and in great abundance. Companies are already working the coal mines, and getting the coal ready for market; and others are preparing to begin operations in the iron mines. The improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers by slack water navigation, above Fayetteville and beyond the coal fields, is soon to be completed, and will afford means to transportation, not only for the coal and iron, but also, for the products of a large agricultural and timber district, all of which must seek an outlet to the ocean through this port.

There being a *Fayetteville* work now commenced, and possibly to be completed before the slack water navigation, the notice of the one to the exclusion of the other, was calculated to excite remark—especially when it is remembered that a former officer of the Deep River Company once felicitated himself on the idea that the Deep River improvement will some day lead the traveller down the river to inquire "where Fayetteville *was*?"

If the Western Rail Road was "not germane to the subject," as the Herald says, and was therefore omitted, upon what principle, we respectfully ask, was the Deep River Improvement inserted? Both have the same *immediate* object in view, viz: the coal and iron mines; whilst the Rail Road looks far *beyond* that, and would therefore have furnished a stronger illustration of the importance of improving the Cape Fear Bar.

The Wilmington Journal makes the occasion serve for a characteristic paragraph about the Observer. It says our article "appears well calculated to excite a feeling of hostility to Wilmington." For the information of the Journal we will state what it was, and what alone, that caused us to write that article. A strong Locofoco, as we were informed, was making it a subject of complaint all about the streets, against Mr. Banks, that *he* had reported a document containing a favorable notice of the Deep River improvement and omitting any mention of the Western Road. We had no idea of allowing the personal or political prospects of our then absent friend, Mr. Banks, to be damaged by such an unfounded charge. For that reason, *only*, did we speak. For, though we felt, as this community universally felt, on the subject, we know how easy it is for unscrupulous men to make charges of hostility to Wilmington, and would therefore have remained silent. The Journal may blame its own party friend for our interference.

We have not the slightest objection to the proposed rail road from Wilmington to Charlotte. And we repeat that with perhaps one exception we wish entire success to any projected scheme of a rail road in this State. Fayetteville has not so great an interest as Wilmington in a rail road from this town to that, though she would see one built with pleasure. And we understand, that a correspondence in its favor has been going on for some time between the two places. Fayetteville did, however, "propose" to Wilmington to assist in getting a rail road to the West, (as the Journal ought to know, for it was paid for advertising such a proposal.) But the proposal met with no response.

The Journal says, that at the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road, last year, the Committee from Wilmington did not find any encouragement to urge a connection between that place and this.

Is this true? See the following proceedings of that meeting:—

"E. J. Hale, Esq., then offered a resolution, which, after discussion and amendment, was adopted in the following shape—with but one dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, no valid objection can be raised to a connection in this town of the contemplated Rail Road from Wilmington to this place with the contemplated Rail Road from this place to the Coal Mines; but that such connection is desirable."

As to the connection of the Western and North Eastern Roads, about which the Journal asks, we would be glad to hear that the Journal has been correctly informed, and would be still more glad to hear that there is any prospect of such a connection.

THE HON. W. S. ASHE AND GEN. DOCKERY.—The North Carolinian has at last screwed its courage up to the task of defending *one* of the charges of Mr. Ashe against Gen. Dockery. It prudently gives the go-by to all the others, and only makes out its case in the *one* particular by omitting to put what Mr. Ashe said along with its pretended proof.

Let us review this whole matter.

Mr. Ashe asserted that Gen. Dockery voted to lay on the table, bills for the relief of the Central Rail Road and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Now we showed from the Congressional Globe, giving the volume, page, and date, that instead of voting to lay on the table the Raleigh & Gaston bill, Gen. Dockery twice voted *against* laying it on the table. And further, that there never was a bill before the House, whilst Gen. Dockery was a member, for the relief of the Central Rail Road!

Now the Carolinian has published this letter of Mr. Ashe's containing these and other disproved charges. It has the evidence in its own possession that the charges are *not true*. But it neither attempts to sustain Mr. Ashe, nor to do justice to Gen. Dockery.

But Mr. Ashe wrote a second letter, from which we make the following extract.

"Mr. Penn from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for the relief of the Memphis and Charleston, or Mississippi, Tennessee River, the Coosa, New Orleans, and Opelousas and Great Western Rail Companies.

"Mr. Penn. The bill simply asks for time for the payment of duties on Railroad iron, by the payment of six per cent. on the time. The bill is ample in its provisions and is a copy of the bill passed for North Carolina the other day."—*Congressional Globe*, 1st Session, 32nd Congress, Vol. 24th, 3rd part, page 2409 and 2410.

"Mr. Venable—"Proposed to amend by inserting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in North Carolina, giving them the same privileges as are conferred by the bill upon roads now embraced in it." *Congressional Globe*, vol. 24, part 3, 1st Session, 32d Cong. page 2409 and 2472.

"Mr. Dockery voted to lay on the table."

Now on pages 2409 and 2410 it appears that Gen. Dockery voted *against*, and not *for*, laying on the table. The book is at this office, and it is at the Carolinian office, and any body can see the fact, and that Mr. Ashe's charge against Gen. Dockery is not true. Gen. Dockery's vote was precisely the reverse of what Mr. Ashe states it to have been.

At the time this occurred, there was some hope of passing the bill, with Mr. Venable's or Mr. Parker's amendment. And therefore General Dockery, who had shown by repeated votes that he was favorable to its object, voted against laying on the table.

Another motion was subsequently made to lay *the bill—the amendments are never again alluded to*—on the table. As Mr. Ashe says, Gen. Dockery voted for that motion. This is the only point in Mr. Ashe's two letters which the Carolinian attempts to defend, and offers to prove. Now no defence nor proof was necessary as to that point. For in the Observer of the 15th May, before Mr. Ashe had ever made *this* charge, we distinctly stated that Gen. Dockery had so voted, and will now re-state, and amplify, the reasons which entirely justified him in that vote. The question was taken on that motion within less than 24 hours of the time fixed for the adjournment *sine die* of that session of Congress. The bill could not be considered except during the single "morning hour" of that single day. That morning hour was already nearly exhausted. If the bill could have been passed it would have had still to pass the Senate, and to get it to the Senate would have required a suspension of the rules, to do which a vote of two-thirds is necessary. Now it was and is manifest to every one, that such a bill could not, in the last 24 hours of the session, be amended, and passed, and the rules suspended, and the bill go through its three readings in the Senate, whilst there was a large party opposing it at every step. Its passage was impossible. It was, besides, simply a bill for the relief of a Mississippi rail road; and attempted to be passed after the House had rejected a similar North Carolina bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Under all these circumstances, Gen. Dockery voted as we plainly stated on the 15th ult., to lay this Mississippi bill on the table.

Now Mr. Ashe and the Carolinian must know,—no intelligent man who has examined the records can help knowing,—that Gen. Dockery was in favor of relieving the Raleigh and Gaston Road; for he had shown it by his votes. Yet their whole effort is to represent him falsely as being opposed to it. Such is locofoco honesty, and fairness to a political opponent!

"Nail him to the Counter."—Genl. Dockery, according to the Fayetteville Observer, is now advocating an open Convention of the people to amend the Constitution!"—*Raleigh Metropolitan.*

The only thing which needs "nailing to the counter," is the Metropolitan's falsehood. The "Fayetteville Observer," never thought, said, or in any manner intimated any thing of the kind.

THE EDENTON DISCUSSION.—Those who heard the discussion here between Messrs Dockery and Bragg, will recollect that the main point at issue between them was whether Mr. Bragg at Edenton declared himself opposed to the State's borrowing money for the Eastern and Western extension of the North Carolina Road—Gen. Dockery affirming that to his question Mr. Bragg answered "No"; and Mr. Bragg declaring that he did not recollect having been asked such a question, that he made no such answer, and that he would obtain a certificate to prove it.

Mr. Bragg has published his certificate. We copied it in the Observer a week ago, and we ask the reader to refer to it and see, what is the fact, that to this, the main point at issue, there is not the slightest allusion!

We take it for granted that the signers knew very well that Gen. Dockery had correctly stated Mr. Bragg's position, and that the certificate is meant by Mr. B. only to distract attention from the matter at issue.

To our mind it fully establishes the fact that Mr. Bragg is really opposed to the proposed extension. For though he may say that he is in favor of it, his favor amounts to nothing unless he is willing to furnish the means; and the means can only be obtained either by distribution or by borrowing; to both of which Mr. Bragg is opposed.

MESSRS. DOCKERY AND BRAGG.—The Editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, after hearing the candidates at Graham and Hillsborough, say that "judging from the two days' observation, Gen. Dockery has the advantage of Mr. Bragg on the stump; is greatly superior to him in activity and energy; and far surpasses him in the ease and familiarity with which he meets his fellow citizens; and we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not beat him by a large majority in August next."

"KICK HIM AGAIN, BILL, HE AINT GOT NO FRIENDS."—We are reminded of this magnanimous advice of one loafer to another, by the following question put to its readers and the rest of mankind by the Albany Argus, the chief Locofoco paper of the great State of New York, which (both the paper and the State) supported Franklin Pierce for President.

"Can any body (asks the Argus) point to a 'friend of the Administration' in this State who is not an incumbent of office, or a relative or near friend of one who is?"

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—Two of Dupont's Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Del., exploded on Wednesday morning last. The report was terrific, having been heard for miles around, causing the earth to tremble. A small stone house was thrown down, and the people within it killed. Six persons were killed, a number seriously wounded, and several missing. Seven dwellings, six stores, and about fifty other houses were either blown down or damaged badly. 15 horses were killed. Bishop Lee's residence was badly injured.

Another powder mill near Saugerties, N. Y. blew up on the 27th ult., killing seven men and destroying six houses.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday last, Mr. Hunter spoke in favor of, and Mr. Foot in opposition to, the President's veto of the Insane land bill.

The Senate adopted the resolution of inquiry proposed by Mr. Adams, in regard to a pension for the widow of James Batchelder, killed at Boston while in discharge of his duty in the service of the United States Marshal.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, Mr. Smith of Va. formally read out of the democratic party five of the New York members who had on the previous day published an address to their constituents handling the President and his immediate friends with great severity. Mr. Smith's bull of excommunication was received with "great laughter."

The Senate's resolution to take a recess from the 3d of July to the 3d Monday in October has not been acted on by the House.

Both Houses took a recess from Thursday last (in fact from Wednesday, for only a few members were present on Thursday,) till Monday, when they are expected to meet informally and again adjourn till Thursday. The object is, to have the carpets removed, the Halls cleansed, matting put down, &c., for Summer use.

ROBESON SPECIAL COURT.—We learn that at the Special Court last week, Judge BAILEY presiding, a very large amount of business was done, relieving an overburdened docket.

A case of Small Pox has occurred in Raleigh, among a party of 30 Germans who arrived in the cars on Monday evening last, on their way to Deep River. The sick man was left in Raleigh, the others going on to Deep River. Care has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 20th of May.

Cotton had declined one-eighth; flour advanced two shillings, corn two shillings, and wheat four pence. Consols 89¼.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to have had a bad relapse of illness.

The Russian fleet had left Helsingfors to join the Cronstadt fleet. Lord Napier's fleet was within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt to intercept them.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea to destroy all the Russian possessions on the Circassian coast. The plan of the campaign is said to be to invade Russia proper. The Turks had gained two victories on the Danube.

The position of Austria is decidedly hostile to Russia. She has called out one hundred thousand men to defend the frontiers from the Russians.

The Spanish difficulty with the United States is exciting much attention. Mr. Soule has sent a messenger in the Asia.

The Spanish Minister has refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the steamer Black Warrior, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of six thousand dollars.

A Telegraphic despatch from Bucharest, May 15th, states that the English steamer Tiger, of sixteen guns, stranded close to Odessa, and was obliged to surrender to the Russians. Two other steamers went to her assistance and bombarded the batteries, but with no effect.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state that a thousand houses had been destroyed by conflagration.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the April Number of the Edinburgh Review.

The Publishers of Putnam's Monthly have sent us the June Number of their popular Magazine.

Special despatch to the N. Y. Express:

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

A Fillibuster Expedition About to start from New Orleans.—The President's proclamation is generally interpreted here, as a hint for the benefit of the Southern Fillibusters *to be off.*

It is a well ascertained fact that there is an expedition all ready to start from New Orleans, *fifteen thousand strong.* You may rely upon this. News has come to the city also, of large and dangerous organizations elsewhere, at the South, and also in New York.

DIED,

Near Haywood, Chatham county, on the 29th ult., JOHN, son of Richardson and Lucinda Faucette, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

In this county, on the 21st May, at the residence of Mrs. Sophia Carver, Miss MARY BYRNE, aged 34.

In the death of this most estimable lady, the Church of Christ has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and most consistent and valuable members. She was blessed in early life with judicious and pious parental instruction and training. Her mind was therefore early imbued with the principles of the Gospel, and she publicly professed religion in the bright and joyous time of youth. Having become a member of the Baptist Church, she continued to adorn its doctrines during her protracted membership of twenty years—her faith was strong and kept in active exercise. She ever felt and manifested a very deep interest in the prosperity of the Church—the extension at home and in distant lands of the victories of the Cross. She was acquainted with affliction and drank deeply of the cup of sorrow. About twelve months preceding her death, her mother, (an only parent, the nearest and dearest relative on earth,) to whom she was most ardently attached, was removed from her embrace by the unsparing hand of Death. Yet she complained not, even at this sad bereavement, this powerful stroke; but patiently awaited the time when she, too, would be summoned away from earth, to greet her beyond the reach of sorrow, pain and death. She very often conversed on the subject of religion during her protracted illness of more than three months: and her pious words of comfort, consolation and encouragement will long be remembered by her surviving relatives and friends. She has left an example worthy of imitation. While her freed spirit basks in the eternal brightness and glory of the upper spirit world, her acts of kindness are remembered, and her consistent walk and conversation must exert a genial influence which time will not soon obliterate. "AMICUS."

In Wilmington, on the 1st inst., ELIZABETH, only daughter of Zebulon and Elizabeth Latimer, aged 4 years and 7 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 5.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8½ a 8¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8 a 8½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Brc. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	7 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 50 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 10 a 1 15	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market well supplied. Very little change in prices.

Cotton—All good qualities are sought for, for home use.

Corn—Receipts light; price firm.

Flour—We again advance our quotations; market quite animated.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 3 05, yellow dip 2 75, hard 1 40. Spirits 40. Common Rosin 1 05 to 1 10. Tar 3 25. Timber—Four rafts sold, $11, 9, 8, and 4.

At New York, Flour has risen; Southern sells at $9 50 to $10. Corn 81 to 85. Cotton dull.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

FRANK AND JERRY LINE.—June 2d, Str Evergreen, with goods for G S Deming, F D Breece, E C Hall, W J McConnell, Cook & Johnson, W Draughon, C B Mallett, J H & J Martine, W N Tillinghast, A M Campbell, E J Hale & Son, J S & A Gainey, J W Baker, W J McDiarmid, R & A Murphy, A Hargrove, J N Smith, S J Hinsdale, Isham Blake, G S Burbanks, C E Leete, Hall & Bollinger, Jones & Lett.

BANKS'S LINE.—June 3d, Str Douglass, with goods for E J Hale & Son, C E Leete, G W I Goldston & Co, Foulkes & McRae, W H Carver, D Gee, W McIntyre, J N Smith, Dr W McCallum, King & Hege, Benbow, Kyle & Co, N McKethan, Cook & Johnson, Gov Morehead, J Godwin, G Lauder, N McLean, J & N A Cameron, R & A Murphy, J R Taylor.

LUTTERLOH & Co's LINE.—June 5th, Str Rowan, with goods for H & E J Lilly, W McClane, P Taylor, J G Cook, B Rose, D & W McLaurin, Ray & Pearce, J H & J Martine, J & T Waddill, N M Hill, E W Willkings, Jonathan Evans, J Harman, T J Johnson, J Lum, Troy & Marsh, Blounts Creek Co, W N Tillinghast, D H Holland, J O Boon, J W McRae, Fayetteville Mills, W B Vincent & Son, Union Manf Co, B Rose, W McIntyre, E J Hale & Son, Jolly, Hanks & Holt, Cedar Falls Co, Ramsey & Bro, Hall & Bolinger, J H Pritchard.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.—U S Rev Cutter J C Dobbin fm Smithville; Schr. Naaid fm Jamaica. June 2—Schr Echo fm N. Y

Greensborough High School.

THE next session will commence on the 10th of July and continue five months. Tuition same as heretofore,—required in advance.

Classical department,	$20 00
Mathematical,	15 00
Common English,	12 00
French, Drawing and Painting, each extra,	10 00
Contingent Expenses,	1 00

C. W. HOLBROOK, Principal.

May 26, 1854. 2*3t

A NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

Apply to C. E. LEETE.

If not sold before will be sold at Auction, on Saturday, the 10th inst.

Also, 5 shares Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Stock.

June 5, 1854. 2-2t

POINTER DOG FOUND.

A POINTER DOG has come to my house, which the owner can have on application. It had on a locked chain collar, with a brass plate, and the name of I. Farlow on it. WM. L. HALL.

Fayetteville, June 5. 1t.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for JUNE, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

ASHBORO' ACADEMIES.

THE summer and fall session will commence on Monday, the 3d of July, under the general supervision of a Board of Trustees, and with the same Instructors as during the last session. Tuition varies from eight to sixteen dollars, with a charge of fifty cents to each pupil for contingent expenses. The music department will be conducted by Miss Minna Raven, a German lady, a skillful and efficient teacher, whose charge for instruction will be twenty dollars per session, with the usual addition for the use of instrument. Board can be had in good families at different prices, from six to eight dollars per month; several can be accommodated in the family of the Principal. Mrs. Colton will give her undivided attention to the female school. The male school, entirely separate, is conducted by the subscriber. S. COLTON.

June 5, 1854. 2*-3t

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened again on Monday, the 10th of July next. Tuition, 8, 10, and 12½ dollars per session of twenty-one weeks. Board, 7, to 7½ dollars per month. School books may be procured from the Principal at the Fayetteville retail prices.

ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.

May 29th, 1854. 2*-3tpd

Mr. J. S. Davis

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that the Third Term of his School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th of June. He tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and respectfully solicits its continuance.

Quarterly Reports of Scholarship and Deportment will be sent to parents or guardians.

Rates of Tuition as heretofore.

June 2. 2*2t

There will be a meeting of the Medical Society of Cumberland County, on Wednesday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the office of Dr. B. W. Robinson.

June 5, 1854. 1t

SPIRIT BARRELS.

500 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY, for sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

June 5, 1854. 2-3t

Linseed, Tanners, Whale, Neetsfoot

and Sperm Oils for sale, in quantities to suit. Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

June 5, 1854. 2-3t

PURE LIQUORS.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY.
Port and Madeira Wines.
London Porter.

Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

June 5, 1854. 2-1m

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, IMPERIAL and BLACK TEAS, of superior quality. Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

June 5, 1854. 2-3m

FRESH CAMPHENE,

BURNING FLUID, Sperm Candles, Yeast Powders, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

June 5, 1854. 2-2t

ATTENTION!

THE Alfordsville Cavalry are ordered to parade at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th day July next, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law; and all those having Cavalry arms to deliver them on that day to the commanding officer, or they will find their Bonds in the hands of the proper officers for collection. JOHN W. ALFORD, Capt.

June 2, 1854. 2-3t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber at the Fair at Laurel Hill, on Friday night, 5th ult., a small brown or nearly black Filly, three years old last fall, with a small white star on her face or forehead, some white hairs on her back, the mark of the saddle. Said mare is well broke, works well in harness, cart and plow, and is worth $75. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the mare, and Five Dollars for any information that will lead to the detection of the thief. Any information will be thankfully received. Address me at Rockingham Post Office, Richmond county, N. C.

2*4t ALEXANDER McKETHEN.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, Spring Term, 1854, on the first day of August next I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late Carr Hargrove, deceased, to-wit:

120 acres known as the Whaley land.

Also, 400 acres known as the Jones land.

Also, 100 acres called the Boroughs tract, adjoining the Jones and Asne lands.

All of the above lands are on the East side of Cape Fear River.

Also, 187 acres known as the King place, adjoins John Bell and others

Also, the Mill tract, West side of the Plank Road, part of McKay land.

Also, the balance of said tract, including the residence of the late Carr Hargrove.

Also, 311 acres purchased from E. Spearman, on the West side of Cape Fear River.

The above Lands are valuable, and will be sold upon a credit of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months—bonds drawing interest from date.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Clerk and Master.

June 5, 1854. 2ts

Wanted Immediately,

A FIRST RATE CARRIAGE PAINTER, and also a first rate COACH-BODY MAKER. Steady employment and the best of wages will be given. None need apply but first rate workmen.

PIER & BRANIN.

May 31, 1854. 1-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1854:

A—Thos J Anderson, Jacob Attleman, Elias Alston, W W Anders.

B—Wm Bridgers, Spenser Baldin, Chas Brown, J G Broadfoot, (U S Ag't). Miss J A Burnett, Martin Butler, Peter Bolton, Jr, Duncan Blue, Mrs Martha ——, Lucy, (servant of Jas Branch), T N Bond, Frederic Buhmann, Isaac Branch, Jas A Baker.

C—Pres Cane Creek Co, H Cook & Co, Solomon Cammel, John R Cherry, F Casey, Jno H Collins, Thos Carrol 2, Bausman Clifton, Catharine Campbell, Mrs Mary F Carpenter, Jas Callaway 2.

D—Thos Devane.

E—W J Evans, Chas Eddard, Theodore Evans.

F—Wm Fenly, Messrs B Freeman & Co, Peeter Farran.

G—Rev Jno Gilchrist, Jas R Grady, C C Graves 5, Curtis Goodman, Katharine Gay.

H—P Harris, James P Hodges, Mr S J Hall, Jno B Hurst 2, Samuel Hight, Jas Henderson.

J—Jesse L Jones 2, Mrs Ann Johnston, Andrew A Jackson, Hiram Jones, Mrs S S Jones.

L—Albert Lum, Dempsey Laurence.

M—Sam'l Murphy, Wm R Maxwell 2, Jno Munroe, Dr Rob't Munroe.

Mc—Wm McDuffie (Carpenter,) J R McLowd, D J McAllister, Miss Effy McKay, D A McDougle, Mrs Mary McDuffie, Mrs Patience McKinnon, Hugh McLean, Jno McNeill, McVicker, Fisk & Co, A C McIntosh, Miss Anna McLeod, Wm McLean (Coal Mines,) Wm McDeruck.

N—Wm Nixon, Jas Neligan, G W Neely.

P—Jas Page 2, Sarah Pernelle, Catharine Phillips, Eaxley Parey, David Pookram, Miss Frances Perry, Sam'l Phillips, Wm Price, Cader Parker.

R—R R Robinson, Baldwin Richesin, Regan & Caldwell, Ransom & Co, David Reid, Esq, Murphy Ray.

S—Jno R Shaw, Thos Sacke, Jas Sutton, A W Stone, J A Spears, Eliza D Spaulding, Mary Springs.

T—Thomas & Branch, Seward Tremain.

V—W A Valentine.

W—Julia Walker, A S Wallace, Mar B Williams, J D Wood, Wm T Wood.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER *Wanted.*

A Competent Journeyman Printer, of good habits, is wanted in this office, perhaps for a considerable period. May 25.

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Marabeax Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do, plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves; Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls; embroidered and plain Mantillas; Silk and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Flats, trimmed and plain; Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials and Tabs. A good selection of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Buskins, and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

March 20, 1854. 80tf

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Piles and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, are the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BUNKLEY & BILES Druggists

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Clisse & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 14, 1853. 29tf

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION **Sewing Machines,** which have acquired an unequalled reputation for excellence in all parts of the world, for every variety of Sewing, are now offered at the reduced cash price of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The clear profit from the use of these machines is from $500 to $1000 a year, depending on the kind of work done.

We wish to call the attention of manufacturers particularly to our newly invented and entirely original

Machine to Sew with a Single Thread.

This instrument is so admirable in contrivance, and so perfect in its operation and result, that it commands the unqualified approval of all who understand the art of Sewing by machinery. For linen stitching this is the only machine that can make a stitch which will remain distinct and beautiful after washing. For shoe work, and every sort of leather Sewing—bag making—Mattresses and all Sewing in which GREAT STRENGTH OF SEAM IS REQUIRED, the work of this machine cannot be equalled. It is more simple in its construction and much more easily managed and operated than any other.

Hereafter we shall be prepared to supply a variety of Sewing machines—each perfect and complete of its kind, at the following cash prices.

1 Needle and shuttle machine of present style on wooden legs $100.
2 do do do on iron frame $
3 do do do with newly invented feed suction and checked spring $125.
4 Single threaded machines for linen and other light Sewing $125.
5 do do for Sewing bags, sacks and carpet bags $125.
6 do do for shoe work and leather stitching $125.
7 do do with apparatus to bind mattresses &c., $125.
8 do do of extra size for quilting coat linings $130.
9 do do of larger size for quilting extra size linings $150.
10 do do adapted to lap seaming coat sleeves &c., $150.
11 Cording Machine making an ornamental stitch with two threads $130.
12 Machines of large size for Sewing awnings and ships, sails &c., $ to $ to $
Machines will be fitted for any unusual peculiarity of work on to order or terms. The Machines are securely packed for transportation to any part of the world, and full printed instructions for using and keeping them in order are furnished with each machine.
Machine needles, Silk twist on spools—3 cord linen thread &c., always on hand and for sale at lower cash prices.

Principal Office, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICES
57 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 150 Baltimore Street Baltimore. 47 Hanover Street, Boston. 195 Elm Street, Cincinnati.

I. M. SINGER & CO.

New York, March 20, 1854. 82-3mpd

D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

N. B. Dr. Benbow returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have so kindly bestowed; and would respectfully make it known that he intends leaving Fayetteville the middle of June to be absent about three months.

April 24, 1854. 90-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, very large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.

May 22, 1854. 98tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired,	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired,	36,085 35
Do. do. now on hand,	$128,584 26
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.	
Cash premiums received,	$8,278 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid,	$4,947 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence. It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Kyle, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. D. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Ft. Mallett & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6⅔, 6⅞, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their pianos can therefore never get out of order.

For elasticness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,

232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

ALSO,

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal, Fresh, Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 65-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 74tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connoisseur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior table at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball, Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express.

GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 300 Ann-st., New York.

April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 89tf

FISH AND LIME.

275 CASKS STONE LIME.
50 bbls. New Herring, (No. 1.)
10 half-bbls. do, do.
20 bbls. Mackerel, (No. 3 and 4.)
Plaster Paris.
Cement and Plastering Hair.
Bale Hay.

All fresh and warranted good. Just received by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 18, 1854. 89-8w

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 19, 1854. 89tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State. S. J. HINSDALE,

Market Square.

March 23, 1854. 81tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the delivery of Ice from 5½ to 7 o'clock A. M., commencing Monday 17th inst.

Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854. 86-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment. JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March 13, 1854. 79tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Iron and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1y

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Bensley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Eclectric Rifle," "Eclectric Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters 5 one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company, 87 WALL STREET, N. Y. City. A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.

A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [Sep 3mpd

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of steady habits, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 87tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colts Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Dueling Pistols; with a large assortment of Double and single barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gunning fix, tures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 1000 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

1854.
SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 15th inst., of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low PRICES and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections. HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854. 77tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Eow Street, near Leckie's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Hugh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 58tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN
WM. McLAURIN
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Material on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention. My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability. THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 29tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

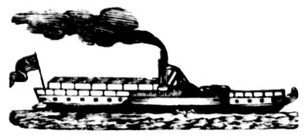
Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. R. M. ORRELL,

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 70tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853 98tf

WANTED.

A PAIR of good sized well broke MULES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 28, 1854. 75tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 21. 57-tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FRESH TEAS.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of best qualities, just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23, 1854. 81tf

Blanks for sale here.

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

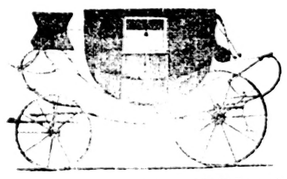
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hall's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16Y]

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.

March 18, 1854. 80tf

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, O reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to our instructions by which you can make from $700 to $3000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person enclosing $1 (post-paid) to

E. HICKMAN & CO.,
Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio.

March 20, 1854. 82*8mpd

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence Monday, the 19th of June. The Academy is located in the southern part of Montgomery county, Pekin. It is in a healthy location, and is surrounded by a community of high moral character and intelligence.

All persons who patronize the School may be assured that no pains will be spared to make it one of the best schools in the State. Terms $8, $12, and $16 per session.

Board can be obtained at a convenient distance from the Academy at $5 and $6 per month.

EDWARD C. CHAMBERS.

Pekin, May 12.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Mr. [illegible] who has been in possession of it for a long time, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good a property as is to be found in the State. Its annual rents for years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty-five hundred dollars a year; and at present is renting for a larger amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 1st of Jan. if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 14.

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to [illegible] ing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. E. SUTTON.

April 12, 1854.

1200 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1200 Acres of land lying on Drowning Creek, two miles from Lumberton, well timbered and admirably adapted to the production of turpentine and tar and pitch.

This Land can be purchased on reasonable and accommodating terms. Apply to

JOHN McNEILL.

Gillespie P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

May 20

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers propose to sell their FARM, situated in Moore county, six miles North West of Carthage, lying on both sides of Barbecue Creek, containing about 500 acres, [illegible] from Jonesboro. Said Farm is well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Oats, Cotton, and Turpentine. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Possession given next Fall. Call and see the subscribers on the premises.

FLORA A. PHILLIPS.
AMELIA H. PHILLIPS.

May 2, 1854.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary. Also, Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. Orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given. JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-

Piedmont Chalybeate Springs, Stokes County, North Carolina.

THE subscribers having purchased the Springs at the close of the last season, have fitted up large and comfortable improvements, which will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may patronize them.

The springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Knob, the highest point of the Saura Town Mountains, about 1 mile from Dan River, and two from Danbury, the County Site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as romantic scenery as any place in the State or Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make this a first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such, and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure seeking public as any to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Single persons $5 00 per week.
" " 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
" horse 75 cents per day.
Servants half price.

SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.

May 1854. 90-3tm

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Common School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48tf

DRY GOODS,

At Floral College.

McARN & LILLY are receiving a large and well Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above stand, embracing some of the finest, richest and most fashionable styles of the season, selected by one of the firm of experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the wants of the town and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price. Ladies will be found much more attractive than is usually found in a country store. An enumeration of the articles would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store. E. LILLY,

Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853.

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for sufficient to convict any person of conveying my negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the